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FAR EAST

1. <u>So</u>	viet pilots from East Ger	many arrive in Manchur	ia for combat:	3.3(h)(2
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Communists have shifted several air regiments from China northward to advanced bases in Manchuria. With the transfer of the 2nd Air Division, the Chinese Communist Air Force is left with little known fighter strength south of Tsingtao.

The 2nd Air Division consists of two regiments; one of them contains probably 37 MIG-15's, and the other at least 28 LA-11 conventional fighters and three TU-2 light bombers.

3.3(h)(2)

3. Army Attache comments on Burma's security problem:

The US Army Attache in Rangoon believes that Burmese Communists are capable of capturing Mandalay within forty-eight hours. He believes, however, that a more serious threat to the government is the possibility of a Communist

Attack in the north coordinated with a Karen campaign in the south.

<u>Comment:</u> The Attache's estimate of the vulnerability of Mandalay to Communist capture accentuates the weakness of government forces in north-central Burma. It also emphasizes the necessity of a government rapprochement with the Karens before control of upper Burma is entirely lost.

SOUTH ASIA

3.3(h)(2)

4. Pakistani Government maintains stability:

The US Embassy in Karachi reports complete calm prevailing in Pakistan following the assassination of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. It notes the absence in the press of any incitement

to violence and states that an alert of the Pakistani armed services was canceled within two days after the assassination. Finally, the Embassy remarks that the choices of Ghulam Mohammad and Khwaja Nazimuddin as the new Governor-General and Prime Minister are the best possible under the circumstances.

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Comment: It appears that the Pakistani Government has retained control of the situation for the time being and that there is little immediate danger of war either with India or Afghanistan.

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of August and September and will deliver a large quantity of such types during October. Deliveries of embargoed items constitute 50 percent of total deliveries for the first two months and far exceed the quota governing such shipments.

The Austrian Foreign Office asserts that the excessive deliveries were necessary because Western orders had absorbed Steyr capacity in non-embargo types, and the filling of Polish orders was necessary if Polish coal is to be received.

The US Legation shares the concern of the Austrian Government that Polish coal will be cut off unless Austria meets its total commitments and approves a still-pending contract involving further large shipments of embargo-type bearings.

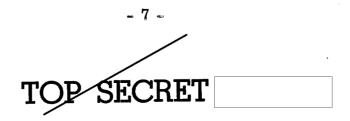
Comment: Pending a survey of alternative sources of coal, the Austrian Government and the US Legation agreed last August that the Austrians might accept sufficient ball-bearing orders to persuade the Poles to begin coal deliveries — with the stipulation that only distant delivery dates would be authorized and that actual embargo-type deliveries would not exceed 10 percent of the total. Grave political repercussions will probably result if there is a failure of coal deliveries during the winter months.

3.3(h)(2)

9. SHAPE opposes approach to Austria on military plans:

The Commanding General of US Forces in Austria has been advised by SHAPE of its concern that any approach to the Austrian Government with respect to an Austrian military contribution in the event of

hostilities might compromise the security of Western defense plans. Any disclosure of an intention to include Austria in Western planning would provide the USSR with a propaganda weapon on the occasion of the reconvening of the Austrian treaty deputies. Furthermore, an approach to the Austrian Government would appear to require prior Anglo-French approval on a diplomatic level.





Comment: Vienna, under four-power occupation, does not provide sufficient safeguards for the protection of high military plans. Soviet-sponsored and Communist newspapers have already charged that Western occupation forces in Austria receive their commands from General Eisenhower. An approach to the Austrians now on military plans could jeopardize the chances for conclusion of a state treaty, which is the prerequisite for any substantial Austrian contribution to Western defense.

10.	Soviet harassment in Berlin viewed as move to speed shipments to Eas	t
	Germany:	
	WTL III ally .	

American officials believe that the continued

Soviet harassing of West Berlin is probably aimed specifically at the East-West German talks scheduled to begin on 23 October on iron and steel deliveries. East German press and government circles have violently accused the West Germans of delaying tactics in the current series of East-West German discussions on implementing the trade pact.

It has been suggested by US authorities that the 23 October talks be postponed, and no agreement

be reached with the East Germans until they actually abandon various harassing measures as agreed at the time of the signing of the trade pact. So far the British and French continue to show reluctance to take strong counteraction.

Comment: Twice in the past week, the USSR rejected large numbers of West Berlin export permits. French and British reluctance to take counter-action may arise partly from the belief that the effect on the Berlin economy of the various harassing measures has not been extremely serious, as well as from a general unwillingness at this time to challenge the Soviet right to control Berlin exports.

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11.	Deteriorating French financial situation threatens NATO interests:	3.3(h)(2)
	The US Ambassador in Paris is "increasi concerned" over the deteriorating French cial situation and over the "prevailing rement" of French officials because of the	n finan- sent-
•	in holding US-French talks on assistance. The Ambassador proposes diate consideration of interim assistance pending the completion of a committee analysis, and urges that the proposed talks begin at once, uncertainty on the type and extent of aid will force the French Govern	s imme- NATO since

into actions "that may well be injurious to NATO interests."

<u>Comment:</u> France wants definite US commitments as a basis for defense expenditures under the 1952 budget. Because of unfavorable economic trends in France and the probability of early devaluation of the franc, it now seems increasingly unlikely that France will be able to meet its defense commitments.

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